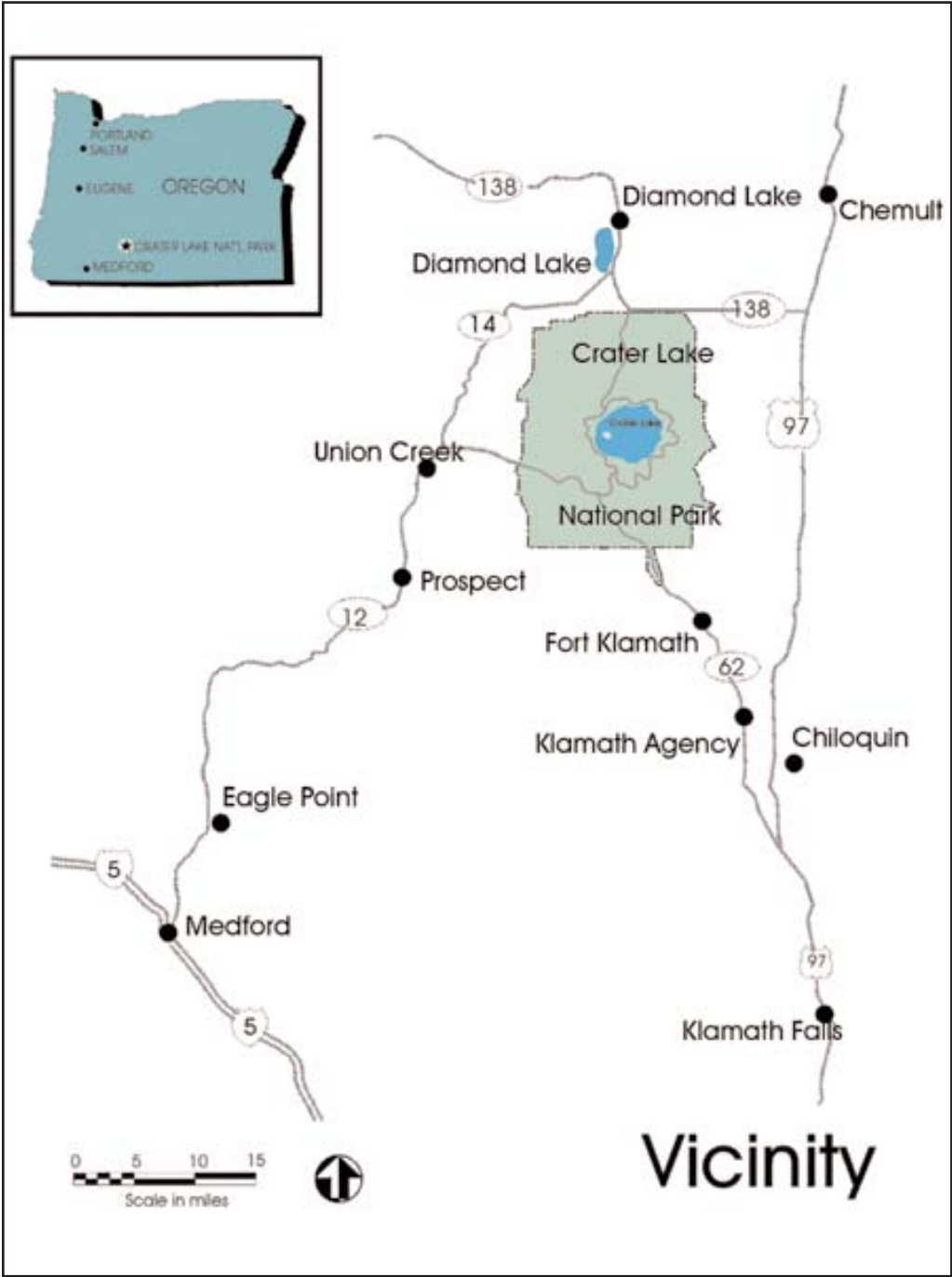




PDF Format
General Management Plan
Newsletter #3
Spring 2002

Crater Lake National Park



Dear Friends,

I would like to update you on the General Management Plan (GMP) effort at Crater Lake National Park. We have been working on the plan for a little over one year and are almost half way through the planning process.

In the last workshop, the planning team developed three alternatives based on the park's purpose and significance, park issues, legal mandates, and your input. Each alternative represents a different view of how management, resources, and visitor experiences might be in the future. This GMP is building on previous planning efforts, including the recently completed *Visitor Services Plan*. We have worked to develop future scenarios that are both fiscally and politically feasible three alternatives for change and one no-action alternative.

Included in this newsletter are narrative descriptions and maps of each alternative. On each map, management zones are identified that outline desired future conditions of the park resources and visitor experiences. Different combinations of management zones are represented under the four alternatives.

We would like your input on the four alternatives presented in this newsletter. We have included a mail-in form for your comments. You may also send in comments over the internet to the following address: CRLA_GMP@nps.gov.

With your comments we can reevaluate the number and scope of the alternatives and modify them as necessary. The preferred alternative may be one of these four alternatives, it may include elements from several of the alternatives, or it may be an entirely new alternative. Then the modified alternatives will be presented and fully analyzed in the *Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement*, which you will have an opportunity to review.

We value your contribution regarding the future management of Crater Lake National Park. Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

Charles V. Lundy
Superintendent

100 YEARS OF INSPIRATION THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

For generations, Crater Lake has been a place of beauty and mystery. One hundred years ago it became one of America's first national parks. This year we celebrate that anniversary and the landscape that has inspired so many. Crater Lake's significance began with the native inhabitants of southern Oregon and remains an important part of their culture. American settlers saw Crater Lake for the first time in 1853. Since then many have found Crater Lake to be a source of endless mystery. The basin filled by the lake is the result of a cataclysmic volcanic eruption that collapsed ancestral Mount Mazama 7,700 years ago. At its deepest point, the lake is 1,943 feet deep. On a clear day, the water appears so blue that it is almost luminous in its intensity. The National Park Service holds this place in trust for the people of the world. Today half a million people visit the park every year to gaze in awe at its beauty and wonder at its origins.

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(continued from front cover)
We celebrate this legacy. Crater Lake has been a national park for merely a century, but it has been a landscape of mystery and beauty for thousands of years. This is a park for all people and all time.

To celebrate this 100-year mark, numerous events will take place as part of Crater Lake National Park’s Centennial Celebration. Here are some highlights:

William Steel Drama — “Resolutions”

William Gladstone Steel spent 17 years building support in Congress and among the public to establish Crater Lake National Park. He helped found the park’s first concession company, then served as its second superintendent. A one-man drama entitled “Resolutions” has been written to commemorate Steel and his role in the park’s history. It will be performed throughout Oregon this year.

Centennial Celebration
August 25, 2002
(described in next column to the right)



Park management is planning a rededication ceremony at the park’s Rim Village. The ceremony will set the stage for the park’s next 100 years.

National Park Service Employee Reunion
August 26, 2002

Hundreds of individuals have served at Crater Lake National Park over the past century. We are inviting all current and past employees to return for a reunion celebrating 100 years of service.

Symposium at Southern Oregon University
October 4-6, 2002

For more than a century, scientists have investigated the unique ecology and geology of Crater Lake. Artists have interpreted its beauty. Teachers have taught the park’s lessons. An interdisciplinary symposium jointly sponsored by Southern Oregon University and the Oregon Institute of Technology will celebrate the many ways that Crater Lake continues to inspire us.



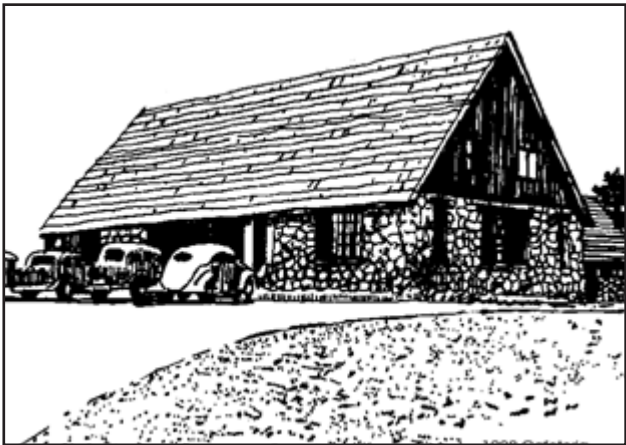
The Planning Process

Park planning is organized around three primary questions: **WHY** was this park established and what is its overall mission? **WHAT** is the vision for the future (what kind of place do we want Crater Lake to be in the first decades of the 21st century and beyond?) and **HOW** do we accomplish our future vision or what actions are needed to create this desired future?

Statements of Crater Lake National Park’s purpose and significance provide answers to the **WHY** questions and form the foundation for the General Management Plan. Developing a vision for the park’s future (answering the **WHAT** question) is the primary function of the General Management Plan.

In newsletter #1 we sent you the park’s purpose and significance statements and asked for your suggestions for improvement and what issues you saw for the management of Crater Lake National Park. We also held meetings in Klamath Falls, Medford, Roseburg, and Salem to meet with you and hear what you had to say. In newsletter #2 we echoed your comments.

Your comments have been very important in the identification of issues and the development of possible visions (called alternatives) for the future. Based on the park’s mission, research data, and your input, the planning team has developed a range of preliminary alternatives for protecting resources, meeting the needs of our visitors, and addressing the concerns of neighbors and partners. Evaluating a set of alternatives enables us to compare and contrast the advantages and/or disadvantages of one course of action over another and establishes an approach to decision-making required by the National Environmental Policy Act.



Management Zoning

One of the tools used in park planning is management zoning. Management zones identify how different areas of the park could be managed to achieve a variety of resource conditions and visitor experiences. Each zone specifies a particular combination of resource, social, and management conditions. The National Park Service would take different actions in specific zones with regard to the types and levels of uses and facilities. The planning team has developed descriptions for eight zones (described below) that could be appropriate at Crater Lake. Alternatives for future park conditions and management have been developed by arranging these zones in different configurations in the park.

| MANAGEMENT ZONES | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| ZONE | | RESOURCE CONDITION OR CHARACTER | VISTOR EXPERIENCE | APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES OR FACILITIES |
| NATURAL HERITAGE ZONES | BACKCOUNTRY | Biological diversity and ecological integrity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed for wilderness character and values Moderate level of management for resource protection and visitor safety Minimal evidence of modern civilization Subtle onsite controls and restrictions Resource modifications would harmonize with the natural environment Tolerance for resource degradation in this zone would be very low | Immersed in nature — away from comforts and conveniences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for solitude Few other visitors High level of independence, challenge, adventure, and application of outdoor skills Longer time commitment Low tolerance for noise and visual intrusions Generally requires higher level of physical exertion | Minimal facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primitive trails Small designated campsites No motorized vehicles (except to attain management objectives when determined necessary) Facilities in the zone would avoid sensitive resources that might be in the park |
| | FRONT COUNTRY | Transition between developed areas and those managed for natural values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed predominately for natural values Subtle site modifications to accommodate use that harmonizes with natural environment Moderate level of management for resource protection Tolerance for resource degradation would be low to moderate | In contact with nature, close to modern conveniences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common to encounter other visitors Some physical exertion required Short to moderate time commitment Moderate tolerance for noise and visual intrusions | Support facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trails, possibly paved Facilities for visitor comfort and convenience — may include restrooms, trash cans, benches, tables, kiosks, signage, or drinking fountains Bicycling and other nonmotorized recreation |
| | LAKE AND CAULDERA | Pristine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest level of resource protection Low levels of management for access, resource protection, and visitor safety would be appropriate in these areas Any resource modifications would be minimal and would harmonize with the natural environment. | Fully immersed in nature in a unique environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access would require a moderate to high level of challenge Visitors would access the resource as part of a guided boat tour Intimacy with resources, learning, and access to a large portion of the lake would be key elements of this experience Probability of encountering other boats would be low, and there would be some opportunities for individual solitude | Minimal facilities to accommodate boat activity and visitor needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boat touring with a guide would be the predominant activity Swimming, fishing, and scuba diving would be permitted. Any other activities would require park approval Comfort stations, boat dock and storage, and access trail Hiking would the only way to access the area |
| | RESEARCH | Protection for unique habitats and extraordinary ecological values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed to allow natural processes to occur without disturbance or impacts from humans Tolerance for resource degradation in this zone would be very low | Not oriented for visitor experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitors may or may not be allowed, depending on specific resource goals. If allowed, visitation would be education- oriented and accompaniment with a guide could be required | Minimal and probably temporary facilities required to meet the resource objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research, observation, and other activities which would not impact the zone's specific objectives |
| | SPECIAL ECOLOGICAL OVERLAY | Protection for changing ecological resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural processes to occur without disturbance or impacts from humans Could include nesting areas or significant natural resources Boundaries and management could respond to changing conditions May be closed to permit natural processes to proceed Could include fire management burn units | Not oriented for visitor experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitors may or may not be allowed, depending on specific resource goals. If allowed, visitation would be education- oriented and accompaniment with a guide could be required | Minimal and probably temporary facilities required to meet management objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research, observation, and other activities that would not impact the zone's specific objectives |
| CULTURAL HERITAGE ZONE | | Maintaining and protecting cultural resources and providing for quality visitor experiences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of management activity and resource preservation could be visible to visitors. Setting would be predominantly historic National register listed (or eligible) properties would be managed to preserve their documented values. Historic scene and the landscape would be managed to maximize their integrity and to support visitor use. Some minor aspects of the natural and cultural landscape could be modified to protect resources and accommodate use | Immersed in a built environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rich in architectural and cultural history. Interpretive and educational services and media would be greatest in this zone Opportunities to understand and appreciate resources. Visitor activities would occur in both structured (such as interpretive talks) and unstructured ways (self- guided tours and waysides). Probability of encountering other people and NPS staff would be high Opportunities for physical challenge would be low Moderate intrusions to the natural soundscape by cars and other people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning about the park's natural and human history and its ecological and historical significance Viewing Crater Lake, birdwatching, photography, walking, and picnicking. A range of interpretive, educational, and orientation programs would be provided, with orientation and interpretation of resources taking place mostly onsite. Facilities could include visitor contact, restrooms, exhibits, and facilities related to park administration and operations Trails and picnic areas |
| TRANSPORTATION ZONE | | Resources modified to accommodate roads and road construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize impacts to resources Minimize landscape and visual impacts Resources modified for essential visitor and park operational needs. | Touring the park, enjoying scenic overlooks and interpretive media, and gaining access into other park areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor attractions would be convenient and easily accessible Little need for visitors to exert themselves, apply outdoor skills, or spend a long time in the area Probability of encountering other visitors and NPS staff would be high | Substantially developed area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paved roads, pullouts, overlooks, and associated short trails and picnic areas, parking areas, and other facilities that support visitor touring Most facilities and some trails would be accessible in this area. |
| DEVELOPED ZONE | | Resources would be modified for visitor and park operational needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not in designated wilderness nor near sensitive resources Visitors and facilities would be intensively managed Signs of human activity would be fairly obvious | Convenient and accessible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes social experiences Probability of encountering other visitors or NPS staff would be very high | Visitor and administrative facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor centers, lodges, administrative offices, maintenance areas, and residences Paved paths, roads, parking and other walkways connecting facilities could be appropriate |



Alternatives

In the National Park Service (NPS) planning process we are required to assess a range of alternative future conditions and management. Each alternative is built around an underlying concept that describes a possible direction for the future. Four alternatives have been translated into specific actions by the application of management zones over the park — one no-action and three action alternatives.

These are preliminary ideas. Each action alternative consists of two maps, one for summer and one for winter, and a description of the intent of the alternative along with future actions. This is the first time they have been seen by you, the public. The alternatives and management zones

may contain some inconsistencies, specific treatments may not be explained, and/or ideas may not be fully developed. This information is preliminary and we need your input to fully refine the alternatives and management zones.

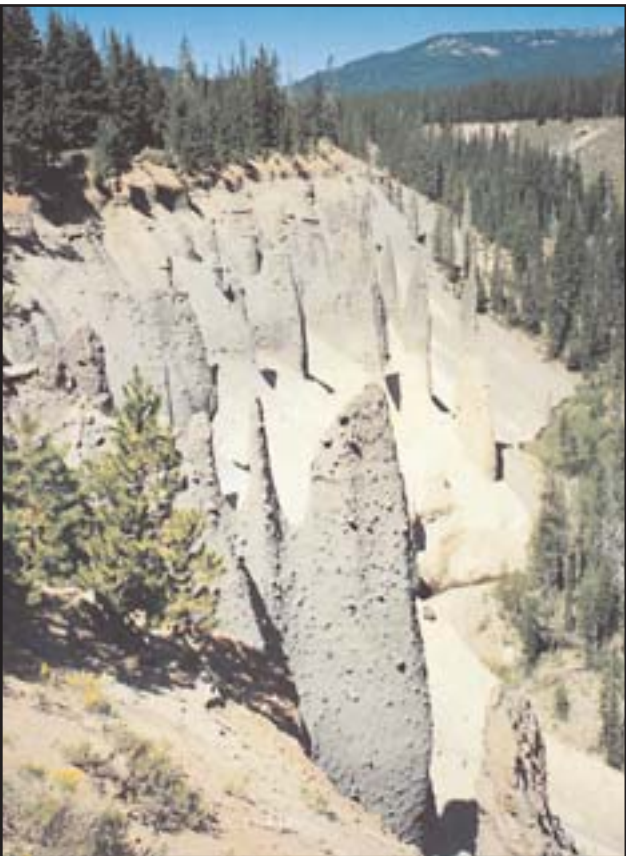
Please review the following preliminary management zones and alternatives and check to see if your ideas are reflected. If not, we need to know what we missed so that we can make sure our management zones and alternatives are comprehensive and will allow us to explore the widest possible range of options. (Keep in mind, that in a GMP the level of detail will remain fairly broad. For example, the GMP may identify the appropriateness of certain activities

such as hiking or bicycling in general areas of the park but may not identify specific locations or routes.) It is possible that you may like some but not all the elements of one alternative, or that your may like a concept but disagree with the way we have translated it by the application of management zones. Maybe you have an entirely different vision that would address Crater Lake issues. We need to know the reasons for your likes and dislikes. With your comments we can reevaluate the number and scope of the management zones and alternatives and modify them as necessary. This is the kind of feedback that will help us formulate the best possible future for the park.

Alternative 1 — No Action

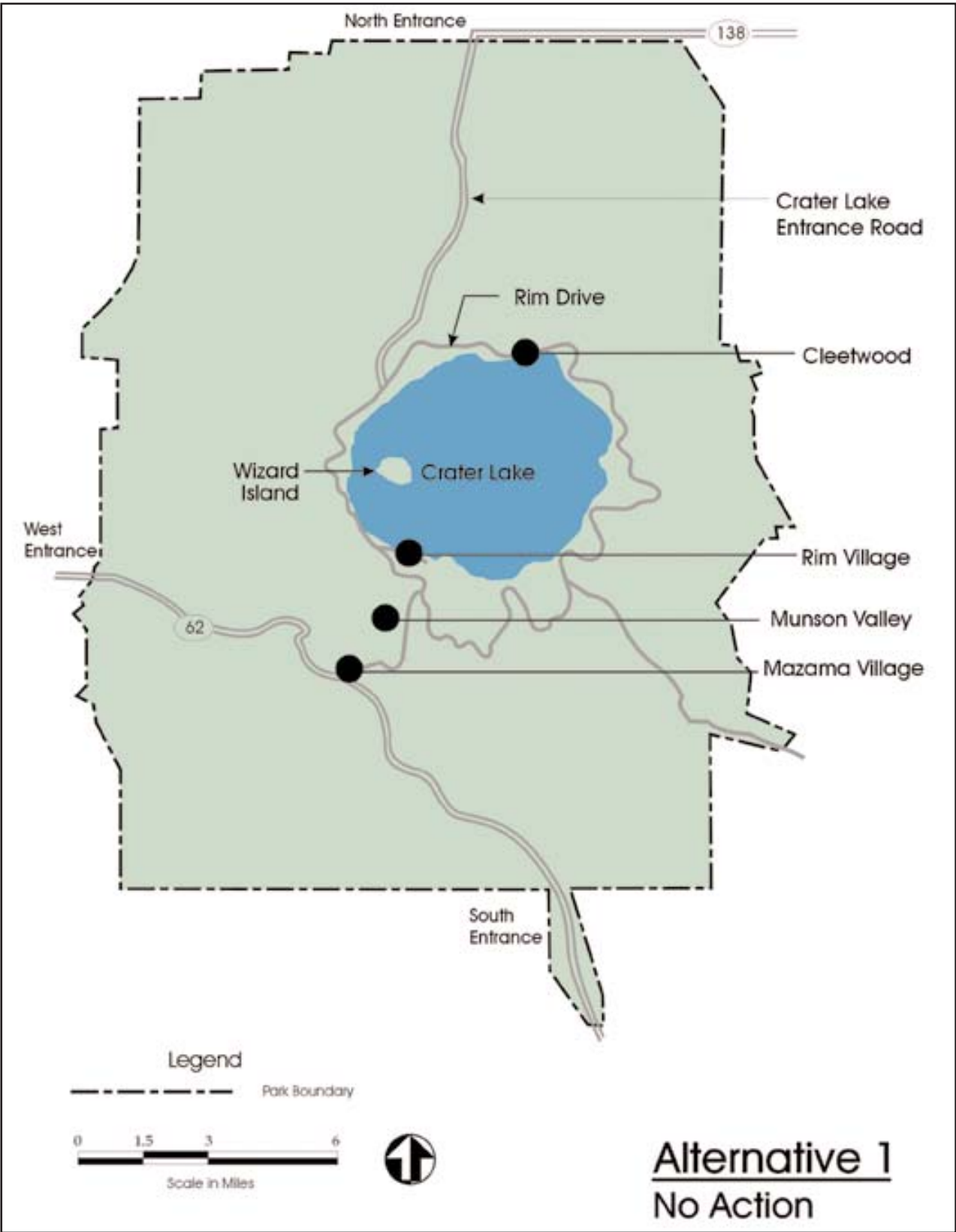
The no-action alternative represents the existing conditions at the park if current management continued. Projects and plan approved but not yet constructed would be included. This alternative is presented as a way of evaluating the proposed action of the other three alternatives and is also useful in understanding why the National Park Service or the public may believe that future changes are necessary.

The park would continue to be reached by Oregon State Route (OR) 62 on the south and west or on the north by OR 138. Both the south and north access roads would lead to Rim Drive, a 33-mile roadway that circles the caldera rim. (Rim Drive is in the process of being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated as part of an All American Road as are south OR 62, Munson Valley Road, and the North Entrance Road). During the summer, pullouts along Rim Drive would continue to provide scenic lake views. Several pullouts would be heavily used and would continue to have crowding problems during peak times. The historic alignment and steep topography that the road winds through would create problems with newer, larger vehicles, and RVs. During winter access would be maintained only from the south



and west on OR 62 through park headquarters and up to Rim Village. Road closures, particularly between headquarters and the rim, would be common during the winter because of frequent snowstorms. During winter the road from OR 138 to the North Junction would continue to be open for snowmobile access.

Rim Village, on the south edge of Crater Lake, would continue to function as a year-round operation, although services would be limited in the winter. Seasonal interpretive activities would continue to be provided from a small visi-



tor contact facility near the rim and at the Sinnott Memorial overlook. (The Sinnott Memorial is 25 feet below the rim on a precipitous cliff overlooking the lake and has historical significance because it is constructed mostly of large uncoursed rock that blends into the rim.) Visitors would continue to walk from the concession building, offering food services and gift sales, along the promenade to the Crater Lake Lodge. The walk along the promenade would offer visitors spectacular views of Crater Lake. Seasonal hotel accommodations would continue to be available at Crater Lake Lodge. As approved in the

Visitor Services Plan (1999), a new visitor contact station would be built, the cafeteria building would be reduced to a more historic configuration, and the park would be moved and redesigned to reduced congestion and to facilitate pedestrians.

Mazama Village, about 7 miles south of Rim Village, would continue to be the primary overnight visitor use area in the summer. A campground, motel accommodations, a camper services store, shower and laundry facilities, a gas station, an interpretive trail, and evening campfire programs would



continue to be available during the summer. As approved in the *Visitor Services Plan* (1999), a restaurant and some retail merchandizing services would be added. The nearby Annie Spring entrance station would continue to be the first contact station where visitors arriving by way of OR 62 might encounter NPS staff during the summer.

Cleetwood is on the north shore of Crater Lake, is accessed from Rim Drive, and is about 6 miles east of the north junction where Rim Drive intersects the north entrance road. Cleetwood would continue to have a parking area, a nonpermanent ticket sales structure, and a



portable restroom at the rim. A trail would descend the side of the caldera to the lake. The concessionaire would continue to offer commercial boat tours of the lake, accompanied by NPS interpreters. Support facilities at lake level would continue to include a dock, a bulkhead and gangway, a nonpermanent boat operations building, restrooms, and minimal storage facilities for NPS and concession equipment and a fuel storage tank to support boat operations. Both the parking area and trail would continue to be crowded at peak times. Park headquarters, about 3 miles south of Rim Village, would continue to serve as the center of NPS administration, maintenance, and housing.



It would also serve as the year-round visitor interpretation and orientation point. (A portion of park headquarters is a historic district in the central portion of the Munson Valley development area.) Visitor information services and interpretive exhibits would continue to be provided in this complex at the Steel Information Center. Primary park administrative services would be in the administration building. Storage, employee housing, and maintenance facilities would also continue to be in this area.

Alternative 2 — Emphasis on Research and Learning

The goal of this alternative is to facilitate research that is focused, purposeful, and significant to the resources of Crater Lake National Park or that would further basic natural, cultural, and social science understanding. In this alternative, park management would emphasize research, learning, and conveying of information to park visitors. A new science and learning center would form the core of this alternative. The park would expand and encourage partnerships with universities, scientists, and educational groups. Research would provide information that is relative to and could be compared to larger regional and global contexts, which would then form the basis of a more substantive interpretive and educational experience for visitors. Existing visitor recreational opportunities would remain, including winter snowmobiling along North Junction Road. Increases in numbers or impacts to resources or visitors could warrant changes in management actions. The current visitor experience would still be available, but a greater depth and range of information would be the goal for resource protection and visitor experience.

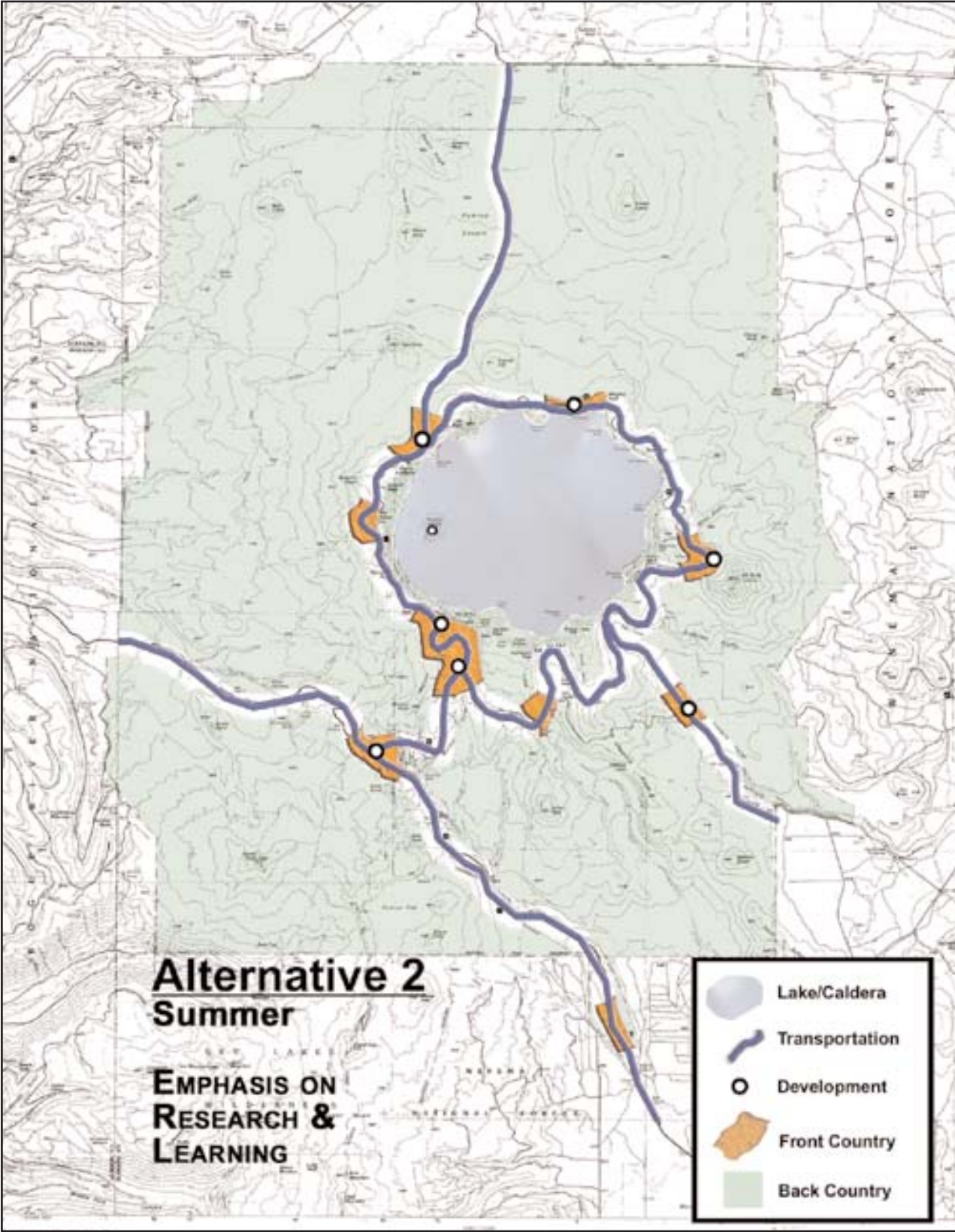
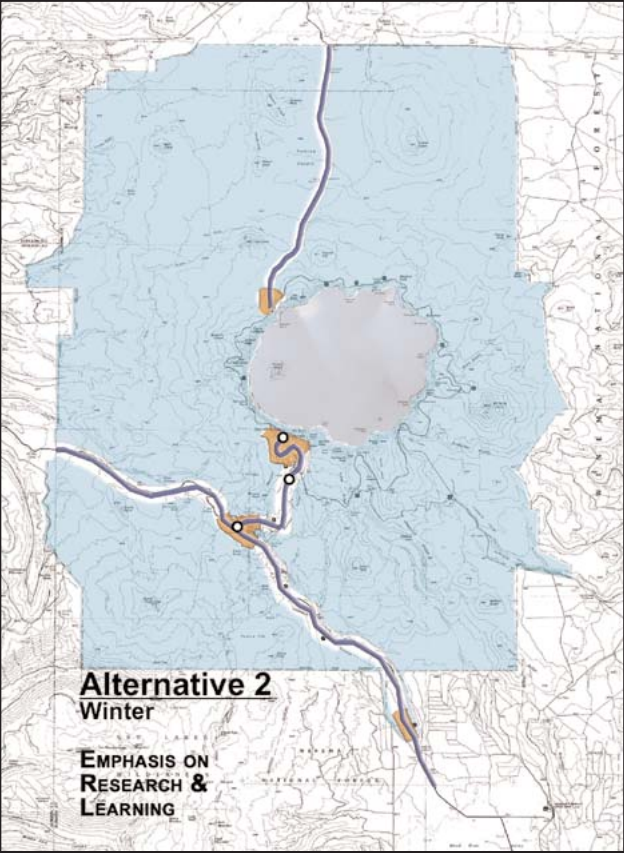
The park, through its partnerships, would invite scientists, educators, students, and researchers to study mutually beneficial subjects at Crater Lake. Joint conferences and seminars could be held on related topics in partnering universities or with other agencies or at the park’s new science and learning center. The information gathered would be disseminated throughout the park to rangers, interpretive staff, and visitors. Park staff would use new and expanding sources of information to manage resources and to analyze impacts to the resources and incorporate the newest research into their interpretive talks. Researchers would interpret their research through field trips, seminars, and workshops. Visitors would have the opportunity to participate in extended workshops to support research and resource management. Special in-depth tours would be available to interest groups, such as bird groups or geology clubs. An underlying theme would be the environment, especially its connection to the larger network and the importance of stewardship of the system. Methods for disseminating information about park resources would go beyond the current level. Radio information would be provided for visitors in private cars. Interpreters would pro-

vide research-based programs for buses and tourboats. New technology would be used to provide information to “virtual” visitors who may never step within the boundary of the park.

Existing buildings and facilities in the park would remain, but some would be adaptively used for new functions and uses. While researchers, scientists, and artists may be invited and encouraged to visit and stay in the park, it is anticipated to be small numbers and relatively short term — a few days to a month. Space would be provided within existing facilities for educational groups such as classes, clubs, and tour groups. To accommodate these new and expanded functions within the boundaries of the park, some functions would need to move outside to surrounding communities. Administrative and other organizational

functions that are not by necessity park-based would be moved to surrounding communities. These functions would be dispersed to more than one community in the area, located close to institutions partnering with the park to strengthen and solidify those relationships.

Staff functions would shift to a greater emphasis on research, education, and interpretation. Information gained about the park and its resources would be closely linked to visitor and resource protection, and the emphasis of protection operations would be to better protect resources at risk. Selected functions would be considered for contracting to private enterprise.

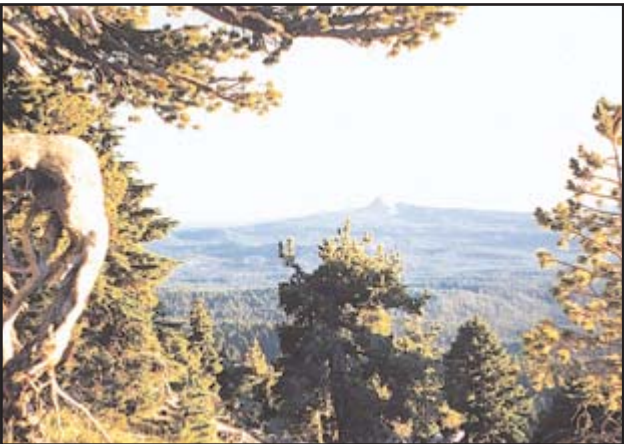
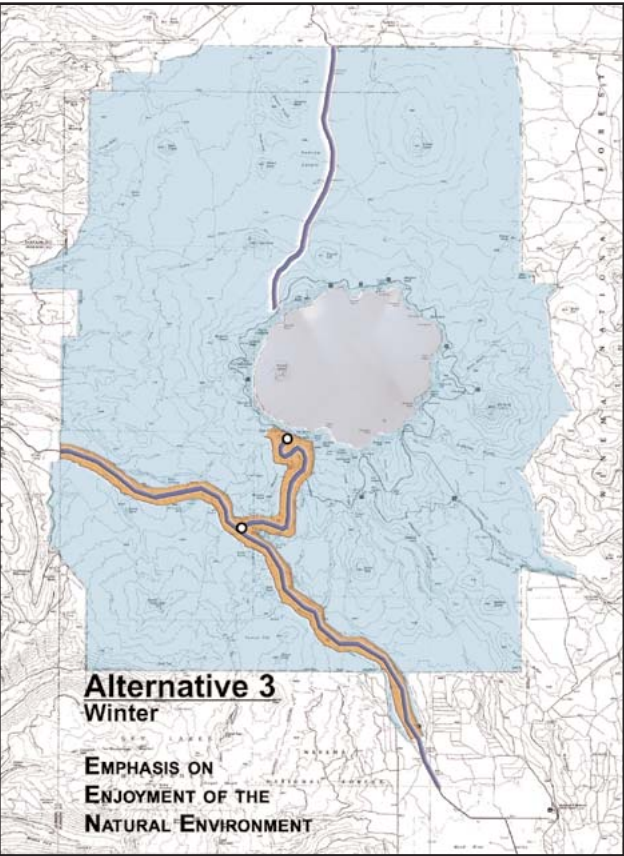
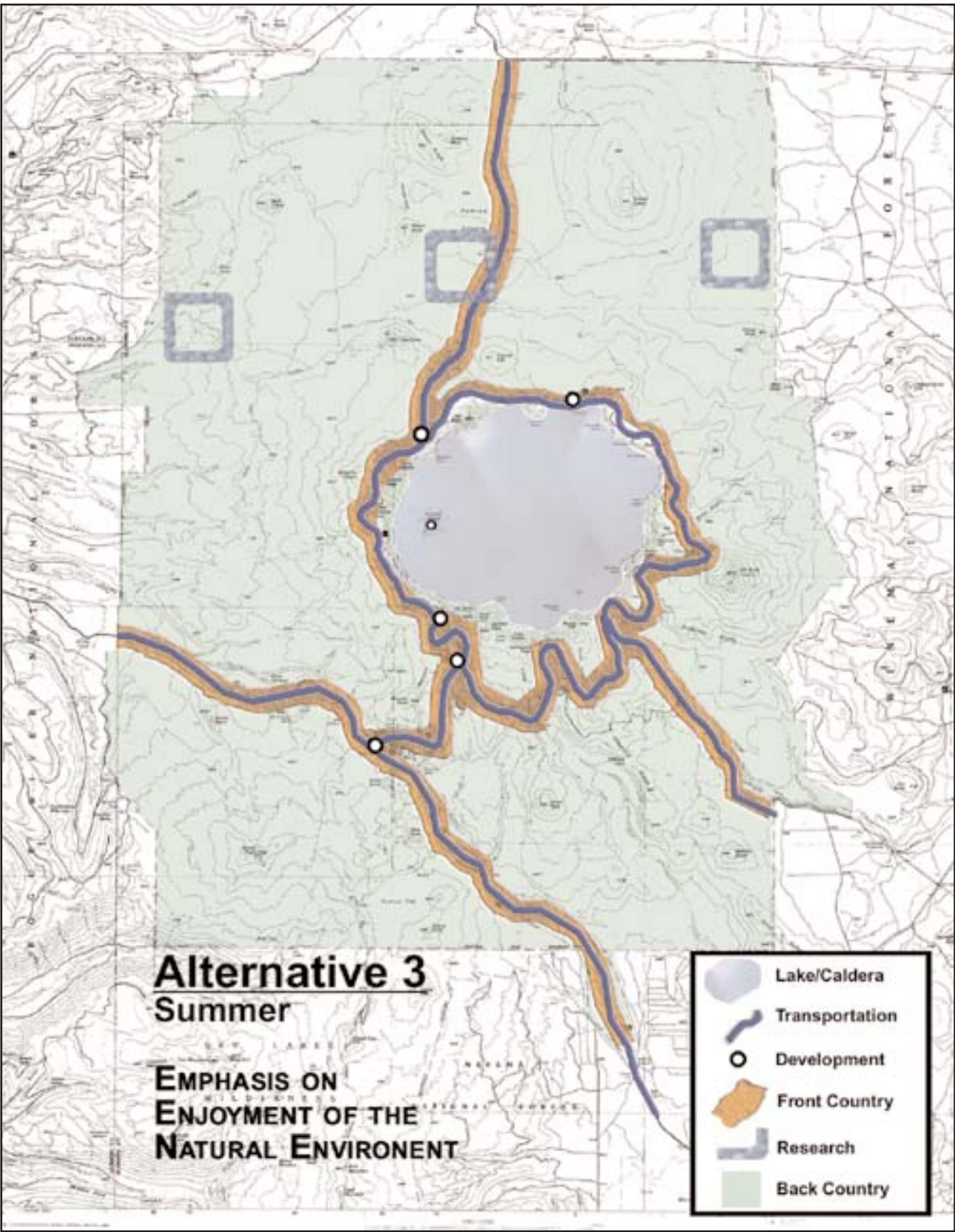


Alternative 3 — Emphasis on Enjoyment of the Natural Environment

The emphasis of this alternative would be to allow visitors to experience the entire range of natural and cultural resources that are significant and unique to the park through recreational opportunities and education. The park would be managed to provide a wider range of visitor experiences and would reach out to a greater diversity of visitor groups of all ages, abilities, and economic and ethnic groups. Recreational opportunities would provide the base for interpretation and education. These programs would focus on minimizing impact, leaving no trace and acquisition of skills for outdoor recreation. Programs would be in “suites” to provide appropriate levels of education and interpretation for a variety of groups. Trails would be located to introduce visitors to a diverse range of ecosystems and terrain and to accommodate ability and experience levels.

Resources would be managed to permit recreation while protecting resources. The park would partner with a range of tourism, hospitality, and recreation clubs, along with private contractors and related agencies to provide orientation and education. Some orientation and education efforts could occur off site in local hotels and/or on tours to prepare visitors for and teach stewardship to groups before getting to the park. Partnering with commercial operators to provide interpretation on guided van tours would be encouraged. Interpretive programs for less physically fit visitors would be provided, possibly on tours or in community facilities. Opportunities for recreation would be viewed in a regional context. While not all recreational activities would be appropriate, nor would some be allowed within the boundaries, the park could serve as a source of information for regional recreational opportunities. Winter snowmobiling along North Junction Road will continue. Increases in numbers or impacts to resources or visitors could warrant changes in management actions.

In addition to reaching out to groups in nearby communities and those on tours, use of a shuttle bus system would be explored to diversify the park experience and protect resources. For example, visitors could park at Mazama and take a shuttle to and around Rim Drive. The shuttle stops could be connected with the trail system, allowing visitors to have short stops, short hikes, or successively longer outings, as they chose. The road section between Cleetwood Cove and Phantom Ship could be one way for private vehicles. This could create an area where visitors ride bikes in one lane with a high degree of safety . Increases in visitor contact and connection with the resource would stimulate a shift toward increased interpretive and ranger services. Some interpretive functions could be based in nearby communities where partnerships with the tourism industry have established off site interpretive programs For example, interpretive programs could be presented in local hotel meeting rooms, schools, or community buildings. Use of current facilities would continue.



Alternative 4 — Emphasis on Preservation and Restoration of Natural Resources

Park management under this alternative would be focused on the preservation of native species and natural processes and the restoration of biodiversity and natural processes where altered. The park would be an active partner in a regional conservation strategy that would include other agencies and environmental groups. Most park operations and visitor contact facilities could be located outside the park and shared with other agencies and communities.

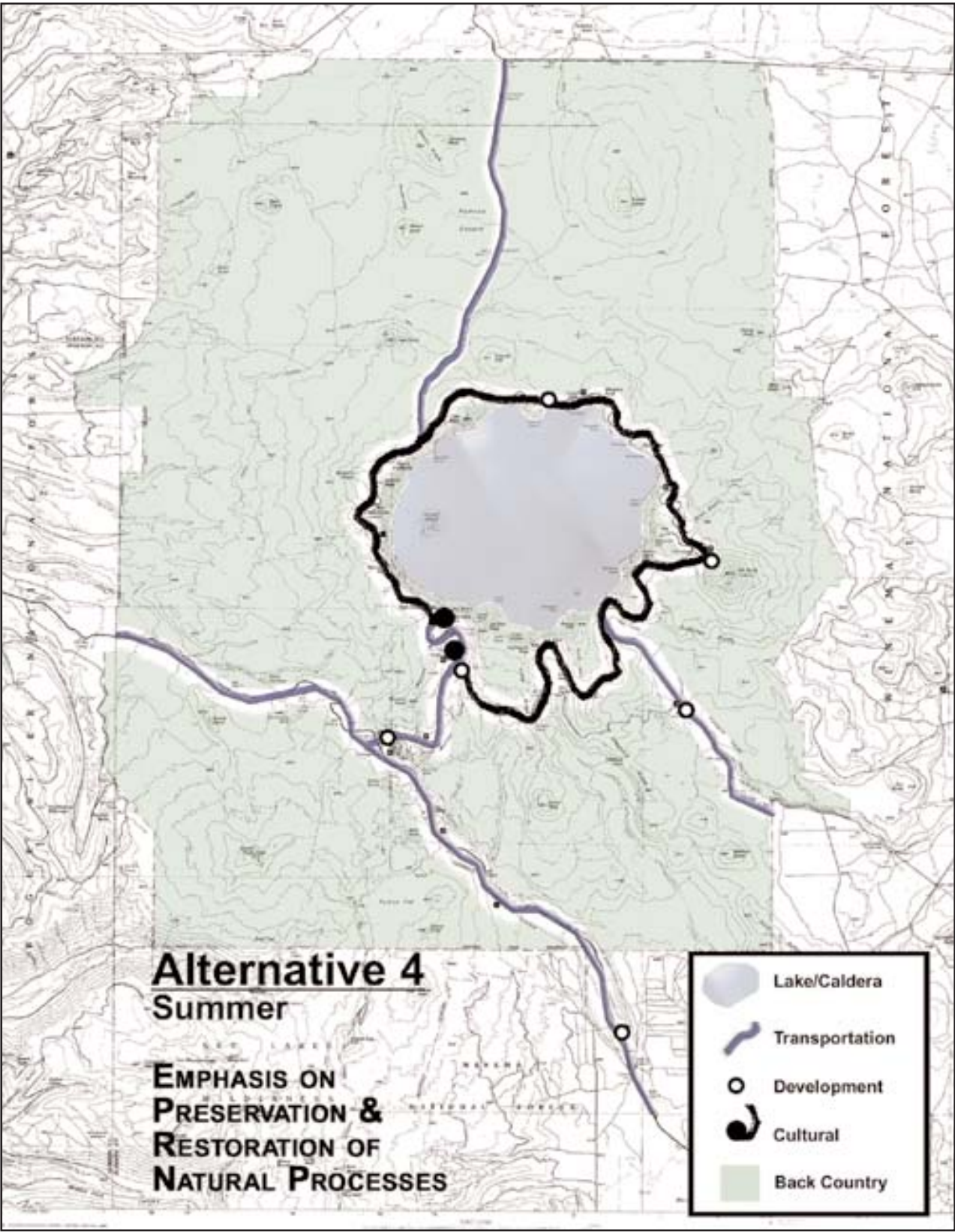
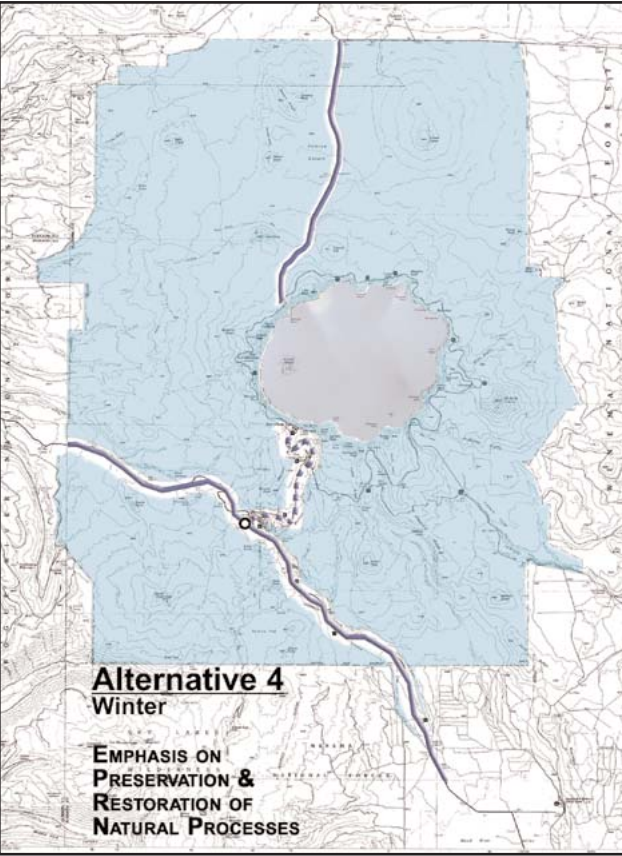
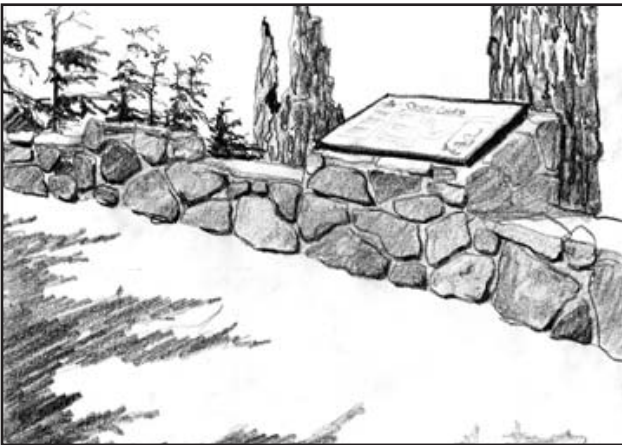
Resource preservation and restoration would be the overriding consideration in the park. Evaluations, surveys, and monitoring would be conducted to ensure protection of park resources. Areas that have been altered would be restored to their natural conditions. Research within the park would be nonmanipulative. Cultural resources would be preserved at the highest level possible. Preservation of historic fabric would be an overriding factor. Adaptive reuse, which is generally detrimental to historic resources due to modern building code requirements, would occur only where it would not adversely affect historic resources.

The visitor experience would stress activities that would have low environmental impact on and would be harmonious with the resources. Existing trails would be routed away from sensitive areas. The trail system would be reviewed and new trails might be provided (e.g., low-elevation nature trail). Some trails might be eliminated and the area rehabilitated. Existing services would continue, however there would be more emphasis on self-guided and discovery education. Boat tours would still be provided, and alternative nonpolluting fuels would be used if the technology is economically feasible and operationally effective and safe. Environmental sensitivity would serve as a strong theme. Interpretive programs would focus on stewardship and resource protection at the park and incorporate this philosophy as a part of everyday life.

Vehicular transportation would be altered to reinforce the visitor experience. The Rim Road would be closed between Cleetwood Cove and Phantom Ship Overlook. The area between the two sides would provide visitors with opportunities for hiking and solitude along the rim.

To reduce the human presence on the natural landscape, the trend would be toward fewer buildings and facilities. Facilities that are not historic and not essential to park functions would be removed and the area rehabilitated. Functions that are by necessity park-based, such as maintenance and law enforcement, would be retained in the park. The composition of the staff would shift toward resource preservation, restoration, protection, and educational activities.

Winter use of the park would change to allow natural processes to proceed with less disturbance than current management practices allow. Winter plowing of the road to the rim would stop, except for spring opening. Winter access to the rim would begin from the Mazama parking lot and would be via snow coach. Grooming of the road would probably be needed to ensure access by snow coach. Winter snowmobiling along North Junction Road will continue. Increases in numbers or impacts to resources or visitors could warrant changes in management actions.



For a quick comparison of the four alternatives you’ve read about, please check the Summary of Alternatives table on the back page. We welcome your input on the four alternatives presented in this newsletter. Please fill out the enclosed mail-in comment form or send in comments over the internet to the following address: CRLA_GMP@nps.gov.

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300



| SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Topics | Alternative 1: No Action | Alternative 2: Emphasis on Research and Learning | Alternative 3: Emphasis on Enjoyment of the Natural Environment | Alternative 4: Emphasis on Preservation and Restoration of Natural Processes |
| Natural Resources | Protect & monitor | Research is core | Protect and interpret | Preservation/restoration |
| Cultural Resources | Most buildings used for original purpose. Some are interpreted | Buildings used for education and interpretation of adaptive architecture | As is | Preservation of historic fabric |
| Visitor Experience | Continue existing | Learning experience | Interactive experience | Low impact activities |
| Interpretation | As is | Centered on new research connecting public with researchers | Center on interaction with the resources — stewardship | Emphasizes self- guided and discovery |
| Staffing | As is | Emphasis shifts toward research and interpretation | Emphasis shifts toward interpretation and ranger services | Emphasis shifts toward resource preservation, restoration, protection, research, and education |
| Facilities | As is Projects currently underway continue | Adaptively reused to accommodate new functions | As is | Remove nonhistoric buildings |
| Transportation | As is | Short shuttle between North Junction and Cleetwood | Two shuttles | Close road from Cleetwood to Phantom Ship Winter snow coach |
| Partnerships | Continue existing | Universities, scientists, and environmental agencies | | |

Thank you for your interest in Crater Lake National Park!

PDF Comment Form

Page 1

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Crater Lake National Park

This is a PDF version of the Crater Lake National Park GMP Comment Form to print out, mail back, or respond by e-mail.

Please provide us with your feedback on the alternatives for Crater Lake National Park. If you need more space feel free to attach additional pages to this form. Your responses will be most helpful if you go beyond telling us you liked or disliked an alternative; tell us why and how we could change the alternative. We will be accepting comments all summer however, your comments would be most helpful if received by June 30, 2002.

What do you see at the primary advantages and disadvantages of alternative 1 (No Action — continue the current management)? Are there components of this alternative you strongly support or oppose? Why?

What do you see at the primary advantages and disadvantages of alternative 2 (Emphasis on research and learning)? Are there components of this alternative you strongly support or oppose? Why?

What do you see at the primary advantages and disadvantages of alternative three (Emphasis on enjoyment of the natural environment)? Are there components of this alternative you strongly support or oppose? Why?

What do you see at the primary advantages and disadvantages of alternative four (Emphasis on preservation and restoration of natural processes)? Are there components of this alternative you strongly support or oppose? Why?

Which alternative do you prefer and why? If you don't like any of the alternatives, please describe your preferred alternative.

Comments may also be submitted to the following e-mail address: CRLA_GMP@nps.gov. Information about the general management plan for Crater Lake National Park and all current NPS plans may be reached at <http://www.nps.gov/planning>

PDF Comment Form

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER – TERRI URBANOWSKI, PSD
12795 WEST ALAMEDA PARKWAY
PO BOX 25287
DENVER CO 80225-9901

This is a PDF version of the Crater Lake National Park GMP Comment Form to print out, mail back, or respond by e-mail.

Do you wish to remain on the mailing list concerning the Crater Lake National Park GMP YES_____ NO_____

Please affix your mailing label or print your name and address in the space provided. If the mailing label we used is incorrect, please indicate any corrections in the space below.

Name:

Organization, if any:

Address:

City/State/Zip:

- ☐ The name or address you have is incorrect; (please change it as indicated above or see affixed mailing label).
- ☐ Add me to the mailing list.
- ☐ Remove my name from the mailing list.
- ☐ Please withhold my name and/or address from the public record.

Please enclose both pages of this form in an envelope and mail it to the preprinted address at the top of this page. For a convenient address label, you may wish to cut out the above address and affix it to the envelope. Comments may also be submitted to the following e-mail address: CRLA_GMP@nps.gov. Should you have any questions on the planning process, please call Terri Urbanowski at 303.969.2277 or e-mail: terri_urbanowski@nps.gov.

Thank you for your interest in Crater Lake National Park!